

# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.305

### What emergency and medical situations must I notify parents about?

*Subchapter B, Administration and Communication  
Division 2, Required Notifications  
09/01/03*

- (a) After you ensure the safety of the child, you must notify the parent immediately after a child:
  - Medium-High (1) Is injured and the injury requires medical attention by a health-care professional;
  - Medium (2) Has a sign or symptom requiring exclusion from the child-care home as listed in Subchapter R of this chapter (relating to Health Practices);
  - Medium-High (3) Has been involved in any situation that placed the child at risk. For example, forgetting a child in a vehicle or not preventing a child from wandering away from your child-care home unsupervised; or
  - Medium-High (4) Has been involved in any situation that renders the child-care home unsafe, such as a fire, flood, or damage to the child-care home as a result of severe weather.
- Medium (b) You must notify the parent of less serious injuries when the parent picks the child up from your child-care home. Less serious injuries include, but are not limited to, minor cuts, scratches, and bites from other children requiring first-aid treatment by caregivers.

*(continued)*

# Did your plan cover the following?

## *Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

## *Administration*

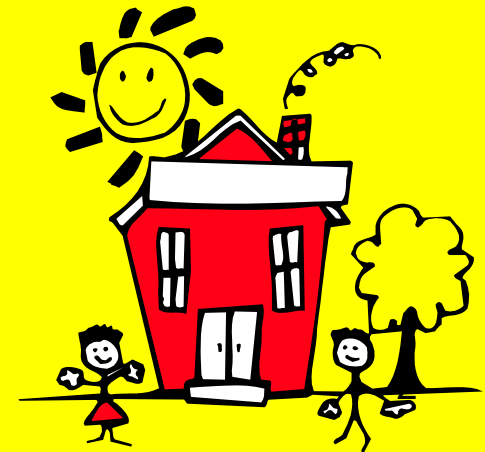
### Medium

- (c) You must notify all parents of children in the child-care home within 48 hours when any child in your care, a caregiver, or a household member has contracted a communicable disease that is required to be reported to the Texas Department of [State Health Services] as specified in 25 TAC 97, Subchapter A (relating to Control of Communicable Disease).

### Medium-Low

- (d) You must notify parents within 48 hours when there is an outbreak of lice or other infestation in the child-care home.

*Communication between the caregiver and parents is essential to both the safe and healthy operation of the child-care home and to the parent's ability to assess the care their children are receiving.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.403

### What telephone numbers must I post and where must I post them?

*Subchapter B, Administration and Communication  
Division 3, Required Postings  
09/01/03*

Low

(a) You must post the following telephone numbers:

Medium

(1) 911 or, if 911 is not available in your area, you must post the numbers for:

(A) Emergency medical services;

(B) Law enforcement; and

(C) Fire department;

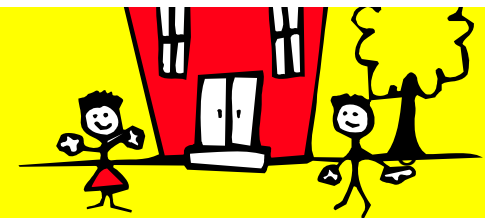
Medium

(2) Poison control;

Medium

(3) [DFPS] child abuse hotline;

*(continued)*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## *Administration*

## *Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

- Medium (4) Nearest Licensing office telephone number and address; and
- Medium (5) Your name, home address, and telephone number.
- Medium (b) You must post the telephone numbers next to each telephone in the child-care home. If you use a cordless or cellular phone, you must post these same numbers in a prominent place on the wall near the base of the phone or on the handset.

*Readily available phone numbers help to ensure prompt response/action in an emergency.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

## Operational Policies

§747.501

**Must I have written operational policies?**

*Subchapter B, Administration and Communication  
Division 4, Operational Policies  
09/01/03*

Yes. You must develop written policies on at least the following:

Medium

(1) Procedure for release of children;

Medium

(2) Illness and exclusion criteria;

Medium

(3) Procedures for dispensing medications, or a statement that medication is not given;

Medium

(4) Procedures for handling medical emergencies;

Medium-High

(5) Discipline and guidance practices;

Medium

(6) Animals, if applicable;

Medium-Low

(7) The procedures for parents to visit the child-care home any time during your hours of operation to observe their child or the child-care home's operation and program activities, without having to secure prior approval;

Medium

(8) The procedures for parents to review a copy of the minimum standards and the child-care home's most recent Licensing inspection report; and

Medium

(9) Instructions on how a parent may contact the local Licensing office, [DFPS] child abuse hotline, and [DFPS] website.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## Records of Accidents and Incidents

### §747.701

**Must I keep a written record of accidents and injuries that occur at my child-care home?**

*Subchapter C, Record Keeping  
Division 2, Records of Accidents and Incidents  
09/01/03*

Yes. You must use a Licensing *Incident/Illness Report* form, or other form containing at least the same information, to record information regarding:

Medium

(1) Injuries that required medical attention by a health-care professional; and

Medium

(2) Any other situation that placed a child at risk, such as forgetting a child in a vehicle or not preventing a child from wandering away from the child-care home.

### §747.703

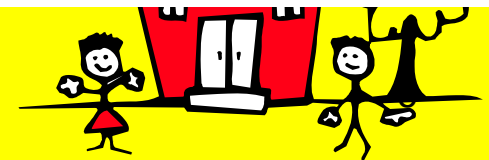
**Where can I get a copy of Licensing's *Incident/Illness Report* form?**

*Subchapter C, Record Keeping  
Division 2, Records of Accidents and Incidents  
09/01/03*

(no weight)

You may obtain a copy of the form from Licensing staff or the [DFPS] website at:  
[\[www.dfps.state.tx.us/child\\_care\]](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/child_care).

§747.705



# Did your plan cover the following?

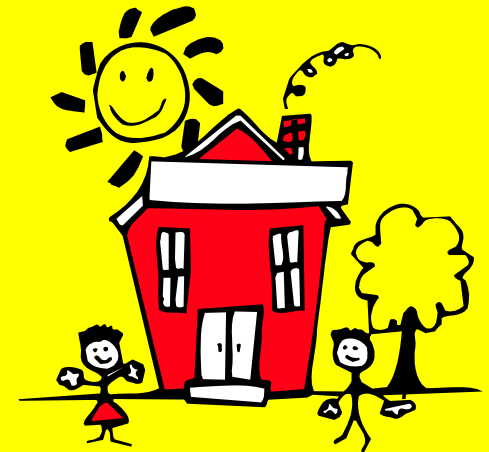
**§747.705**

**Must someone from my child-care home sign the *Incident/Illness Report* form?**

*Subchapter C, Record Keeping  
Division 2, Records of Accidents and Incidents  
09/01/03*

Low

Yes. You or your substitute caregiver must sign and date the completed report.



# Did your plan cover the following?

*Record Keeping*

*Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

## **§747.709**

**Where must I file the *Incident/Illness Report* form and how long must I keep it?**

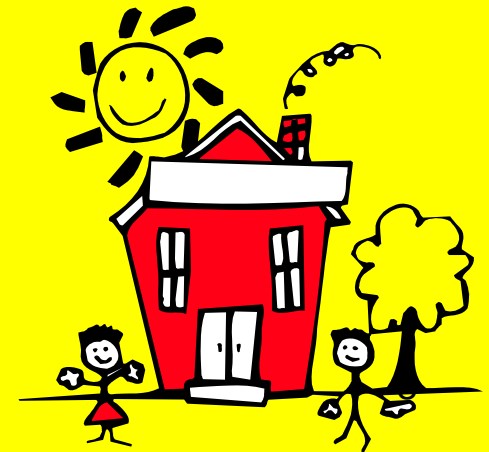
*Subchapter C, Record Keeping*

*Division 2, Records of Accidents and Incidents*

*09/01/03*

Low

You must keep the form with the child's record at the child-care home while the child is in care and for at least three months after the child's last day in care.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.1305**

**What should orientation to my child-care home include?**

Subchapter D, Personnel  
Division 4, Professional Development  
09/01/03

Orientation to your child-care home must include at least the following:

Medium-High

(1) An overview of the minimum standards found in this chapter;

Medium-High

(2) Your home's child-care policies including discipline, guidance, and the release of children;

Medium

(3) An overview of symptoms of child abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse and the responsibility for reporting these;

Medium-High

(4) The procedures to follow in handling emergencies. Emergencies include, but are not limited to, fire, explosion, tornado, toxic fumes, volatile individuals, and severe injury or illness of a child or adult; and

Medium-High

(5) The use and location of fire extinguishers and first-aid equipment.

*Children are at risk when adults responsible for them don't know what they are doing, as a result of inadequate training, preparation or orientation. Orientation programs for assistant and substitute caregivers are specific to the child-care home as the layout of homes, emergency procedures, and the needs of children vary. Orientation, which addresses caregiver responsibilities, is different from training, which addresses issues general to the care of children.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.1313

Who must have first-aid and CPR training?

Subchapter D, Personnel  
Division 4, Professional Development  
03/01/04

- High (a) The primary caregiver and any substitute caregiver must have current training in first aid with rescue breathing and choking. Pediatric first aid is preferred, but not required.
- Medium-High (b) The primary caregiver and any substitute caregiver, and one assistant caregiver for each group of children in care away from the child-care home, must have current training in CPR for infants, children, and adults.
- Medium-High (c) CPR training and re-certification must adhere to the guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for laypersons established by the American Heart Association, and consist of a curriculum that includes use of a CPR manikin and both written and hands-on skill-based instruction, practice, and testing.
- Medium-High (d) CPR and first-aid training must not be obtained through self-instructional training.

*According to the AAP, knowledge of pediatric first aid, including management of a blocked airway and rescue breathing and the confidence to use these skills, are critically important to the outcome of an emergency situation. CPR and first-aid training obtained resources that meet the criteria in subsection (c) will help ensure that the techniques and information the caregiver receives is up to date.*



# Does not have to be in your plan!

## §747.1319

**If I am attending, or I have a caregiver who is attending, a college or Child Development Associate/Certified Child-Care Professional credential program, may I count these clock hours toward the annual training requirement?**

*Subchapter D, Personnel  
Division 4, Professional Development  
09/01/03*

(no weight)

Yes. If the training is in a topic specified in this division and you can provide documentation of completion as specified in this division, then you may count this training toward the annual training requirement.





# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.1503

What does Licensing mean by “supervise children at all times”?

*Subchapter D, Personnel*

*Division 6, General Responsibilities for Caregivers and Household Members*

*09/01/03*

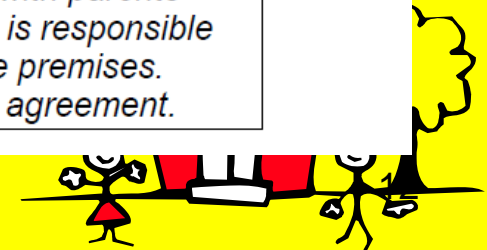
Low

Supervising children at all times means the primary caregiver or substitute caregiver and assistant caregivers are accountable for each child’s care. This includes responsibility for the ongoing activity of each child, appropriate visual and/or auditory awareness, physical proximity, and knowledge of activity requirements and each child’s needs. The caregiver must intervene when necessary to ensure children’s safety. In deciding how closely to supervise children, the caregiver must take into account:

- (1) Ages of the children;
- (2) Individual differences and abilities;
- (3) Layout of the home and play area; and
- (4) Neighborhood circumstances, hazards, and risks.

*Supervision is basic to the prevention of harm. Parents have an understanding that caregivers will supervise their children in their absence. Adults who are attentive and understand young children’s behaviors are in the best position to safeguard their well-being.*

*A primary caregiver can also establish an understanding with parents regarding who (when the parent and when the caregiver) is responsible for the child while the parent and the child are both on the premises. These understandings could be laid out in the enrollment agreement.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.1603**

**How do I determine child/caregiver ratio?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 1, Determining Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
09/01/03*

In determining child/caregiver ratio, the following apply:

- Medium-Low (1) The total number of children you may supervise is determined by the ages of the children in the child-care home.
- Medium-Low (2) You may use the developmental or emotional age, rather than the chronological age, of a child with special care needs, if this is recommended by a health-care professional or a qualified professional and is documented in the child's record.
- Medium (3) All children present, including children related to you, assistant and substitute caregiver's children, and drop-in and part-time children must be counted in the child/caregiver ratio, by age of the child, regardless of the length of time they are present.
- Medium (4) You must also count neighborhood children visiting your child-care home, if you are responsible for their care and supervision in the absence of the parent.

*Research has shown that when caregivers have fewer children to supervise and the group size is limited it reduces the likelihood of injuries and illness in children and increases opportunities for positive interaction with children. Excessive numbers of young children may also increase the danger of high caregiver stress and loss of control.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

09/01/03

Medium-High

There must not be more children in your registered child-care home at the same time than is shown in the following chart:

Number of Children One Caregiver May Care for in a Registered Child-Care Home			
Number of children birth through 17 months old	Number of children 18 months and older	Number of children five years old and older after school hours	Maximum number of children allowed in the child-care home at any one time, including children related to the caregiver
0	6	6	12
0	5	7	12
0	4	8	12
0	3	9	12
0	2	10	12
0	1	11	12
0	0	12	12
1	5	4	10
1	4	5	10
1	3	6	10
1	2	7	10
1	1	8	10
1	0	9	10
2	4	2	8
2	3	3	8
2	2	4	8
2	1	5	8
2	0	6	8
3	3	1	7
3	2	2	7
3	1	3	7
3	0	4	7
4	2	0	6
4	1	1	6
4	0	2	6



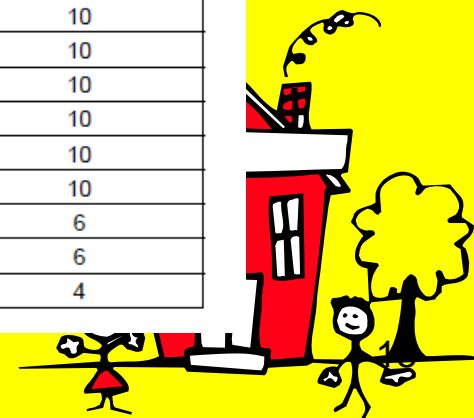
# Did your plan cover the following?

09/01/03

Medium-High

There must not be more children in your licensed child-care home at the same time than is shown in the following chart:

Number of Children One Caregiver May Care for in a Licensed Child-Care Home			
Number of children birth through 17 months old	Number of children 18 months through three years old	Number of children four years old and older	Maximum number of children one caregiver may supervise
0	8	4	12
0	7	5	12
0	6	6	12
0	5	7	12
0	4	8	12
0	3	9	12
0	2	10	12
0	1	11	12
0	0	12	12
1	6	4	11
1	5	5	11
1	4	6	11
1	3	7	11
1	2	8	11
1	1	9	11
1	0	10	11
2	5	3	10
2	4	4	10
2	3	5	10
2	2	6	10
2	1	7	10
2	0	8	10
3	2	1	6
3	1	2	6
4	0	0	4



# Did your plan cover the following?

*Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes*

*Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

**§747.1803**

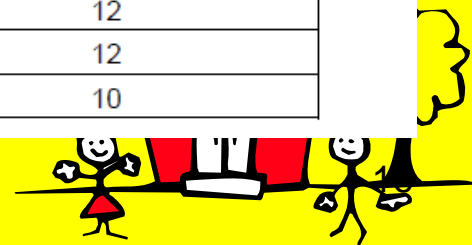
**If I have an additional caregiver present to supervise children in my licensed child-care home, may I care for more children?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 3, Regular Ratios and Group Sizes in the Licensed Child-Care Home  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

If your child-care home is licensed, then the following child/caregiver ratio and maximum group size applies when two caregivers are caring for the children:

Number of Children Two Caregivers May Care for in a Licensed Child-Care Home		
Number of children 0 - 17 months old	Number of children 18 months old and older	Maximum group size and number of children two caregivers may supervise
0	12	12
1	11	12
2	10	12
3	9	12
4	8	12
5	7	12
6	6	12
7	5	12
8	4	12
9	3	12
10	0	10



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.1805**

**Must I limit the ages of children in care if there are three or more caregivers present?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 3, Regular Ratios and Group Sizes in the Licensed Child-Care Home  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

If your child-care home is licensed and more than two caregivers are present caring for the children, then you may care for 12 children of any age from birth through 13 years.



# Did your plan cover the following?

Do I need additional caregivers when I take children away from my licensed or registered child-care home for field trips or walks?

Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 4, Ratios for Field Trips  
09/01/03

Medium-High

- (a) When children are on a field trip and are mixing with children and adults who are not from your child-care home, including but not limited to, trips to the skating rink, shopping, public park, or amusement park, you must meet the following child/caregiver ratio:

Ratios for Field Trips		
Mixing with Other Children or Adults Away from the Child-Care Home		
If the age of the youngest child in the group is...	Then you must have (Number) adults to supervise...	Every (Number) children
0 through 23 months	1	3
2 years	1	6
3 years	1	6
4 years	1	9
5 years	1	11
6 years and older	1	12

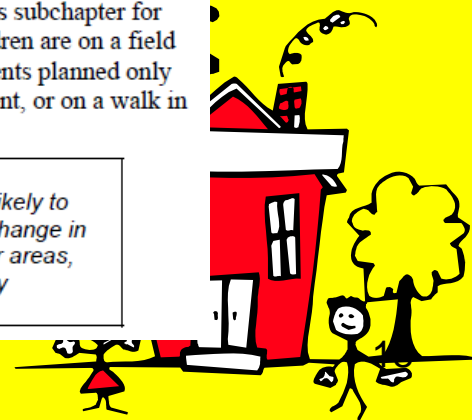
Medium-High

- (b) The child/caregiver ratio for field trips may include adult volunteers or household members who are not qualified as caregivers only for trips when children are mixing with children and adults who are not from your child-care home, as long as you maintain at least the regular ratio for your registered or licensed child-care home, as applicable, with qualified caregivers.

Medium

- (c) You must maintain the regular child/caregiver ratio specified in this subchapter for registered and licensed child-care homes, as applicable, when children are on a field trip in an enclosed controlled area, including but not limited to, events planned only for your group such as library story time, tours of the fire department, or on a walk in the neighborhood.

*Field trips involve higher risk to children and require increased supervision by adults. Injuries and serious incidents are more likely to occur when a child's surroundings change or when there is a change in routine. When children are excited or busy playing in unfamiliar areas, they are likely to forget safety measures unless they are closely supervised.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.1903

**If I provide transportation, how many caregivers must I have in the vehicle to supervise the children?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 4, Ratios for Field Trips  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

(a) You must have one caregiver in addition to the driver if you transport more than four children who are younger than 24 months.

Medium-High

(b) When you transport children two years and older, you must comply with the regular child/caregiver ratio. The driver may be counted in this ratio if the driver meets the caregiver qualifications.

*Research indicates motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death in children in the United States. Additional adults are needed when transporting younger children to free the driver from the distraction of supervising children while driving, and to assist in the evacuation and supervision of children in case of an accident or breakdown.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## Ratios for Water Activities

§747.2001

**Must I have additional caregivers for wading/splashing activities?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

**Medium-High** (a) Whenever children use a wading or splashing pool (two feet of water or less), you must use the child/caregiver ratio for wading/splashing activities for all children in care.

**High** (b) If there is more than one child under 24 months in care, a second adult must be present.

**Medium-High** (c) The maximum number of children one caregiver can supervise while children use a splashing or wading pool (two feet of water or less) is based on the age of the youngest child in the group and is specified in the following chart:

Ratio for Splashing or Wading Pools (Less Than Two Feet Deep)		
If the age of the youngest child is...	Then you must have (number) adults to supervise...	A maximum of (number) children.
0 through 23 months	1	1
	2	6
2 years	1	5
	2	11
3 years	1	6
4 years	1	12
5 years	1	12
6 years and older	1	12



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.2005

### What are the child/caregiver ratios for swimming activities?

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

High

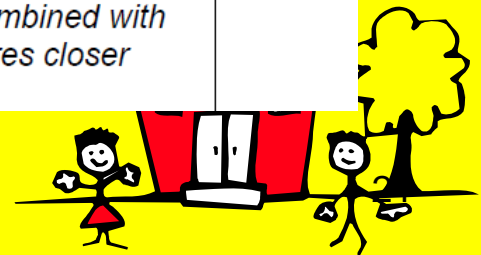
- (a) When your child-care home uses a swimming pool (more than two feet of water) and four or more children are swimming, there must be at least two caregivers present supervising the children who are swimming.

High

- (b) The maximum number of children one caregiver can supervise while children are swimming is based on the age of the youngest child in the group. You must use the following child/caregiver ratio for swimming activities:

Ratio for Swimming Pools (More Than Two Feet Deep)		
If the age of the youngest child in the group is...	Then you must have (number) adults to supervise...	Every (number) children.
0 through 23 months	1	1
2 years	1	2
3 years	1	6
4 years	1	8
5 years	1	10
6 years and older	1	12

*Varying levels of children's comfort and skill in the water combined with the increased difficulty of seeing children in the water requires closer supervision to reduce the risk of drowning.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.2009

**Must I have a certified lifeguard on duty when children are swimming in more than two feet of water?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Yes. When children are swimming in more than two feet of water, a certified lifeguard must be on duty at all times.



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.2011

May I count the certified lifeguard in the child/caregiver ratio?

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

(a) You must not count the certified lifeguard in the child/caregiver ratio when people other than the children from your child-care home are swimming.

Medium-High

(b) If only children from your child-care home are swimming, you may count the certified lifeguard in the child/caregiver ratio, although the lifeguard must never be left alone with any of the children unless the lifeguard is also a qualified caregiver for your child care home.

*The lifeguard has the necessary skills to rescue a child in distress; however, being responsible for assisting and supervising children who are in the water at the same time may take away from their ability to react quickly in an emergency.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.2015

**May I include volunteers or household members who do not meet minimum qualifications for caregivers in the child/caregiver ratio for water activities?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Yes. To meet the child/caregiver ratio for splashing/wading and swimming activities, you may include adult volunteers and adult household members who do not meet the minimum qualifications for caregivers specified in Subchapter D of this chapter (relating to Personnel), provided that:

Medium-High

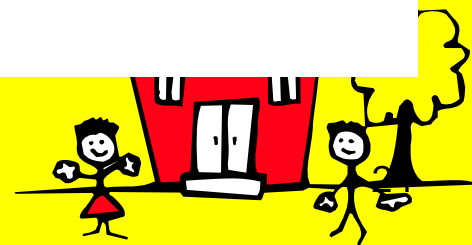
(1) You maintain at least the child/caregiver ratios required in Division 2 of this subchapter (relating to Regular Ratios and Group Sizes in the Registered Child-Care Home), or Division 3 of this subchapter (relating to Regular Ratios and Group Sizes in the Licensed Child-Care Home), as applicable, with caregivers who do meet the minimum qualifications for caregivers;

High

(2) All persons included in the ratios for water activities must be able to swim and must be prepared to do so in an emergency; and

High

(3) You ensure compliance with all other minimum standards, including, but not limited to, standards relating to supervision, discipline, and guidance.



# Did your plan cover the following?

*Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

*Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes*

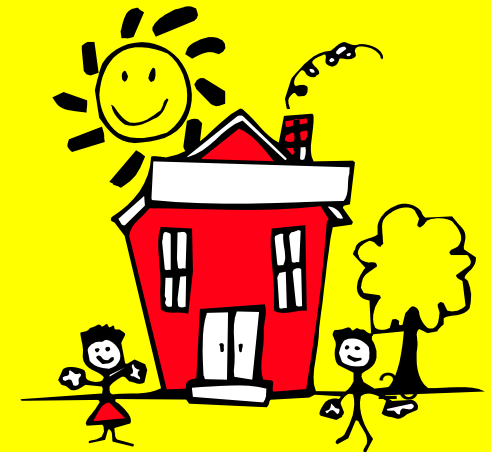
**§747.2017**

**Must I have additional caregivers for sprinkler play?**

*Subchapter E, Child/Caregiver Ratios and Group Sizes  
Division 5, Ratios for Water Activities  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

We do not require additional caregivers for sprinkler play; however, you must not leave a child alone with the sprinkler equipment.





# Did your plan cover the following?

## Basic Care Requirements for Infants

§747.2301

What are the basic care requirements for infants?

Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants

09/01/03

Basic care for infants must include:

Medium-High

(1) Individual attention given to each child including playing, talking, cuddling, and holding;

Medium-High

(2) Holding and comforting a child who is upset;

Medium-High

(3) Prompt attention given to physical needs, such as feeding and diapering;

Medium-High

(4) Talking to children as they are fed, changed, and held, such as naming objects, singing, or saying rhymes; and

High

(5) Ensuring objects less than 1 and 1/4 inches in diameter are kept out of the reach of children younger than three years.

*Objects, materials and toys less than 1 and 1/4 inches in diameter can be stored in places where children of certain age groups may not have access to them.*

*The AAP recommends that the wishes of children, regardless of their ages, should always be respected with regard to physical contact and their comfort/discomfort with it. If a child indicates that he or she does not wish to be held or comforted, even "friendly contact" with a child should be avoided.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.2303

How must I arrange the space where I care for infants?

Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants

09/01/03

The room arrangement of the infant care area must:

High

(1) Make it possible for caregivers to see and/or hear infants and be able to intervene when necessary;

Medium-High

(2) Include safe, open, floor space for floor time play;

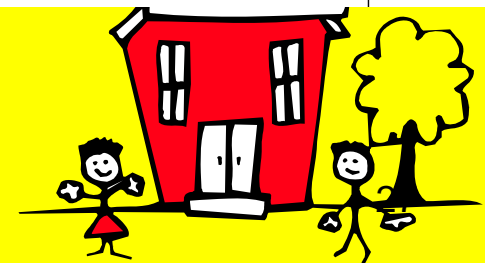
Medium-High

(3) Have cribs far enough apart so that one infant may not reach into another crib; and

Medium-High

(4) Provide caregivers enough space to walk and work between cribs, cots, and mats.

*Infants need calm environments away from the stimulation of older children. This also reduces the risk of infectious respiratory diseases. Placing cribs far enough apart to prevent one child from reaching into the crib of another child protects the safety of the infants. This spacing also reduces the likelihood of transmission of infectious respiratory diseases spread by large droplets, generated by a sneeze or cough, and can be effective in controlling the spread of other infectious diseases in the child care environment.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## **§747.2307**

**Must the equipment I use for infants be equipped with safety straps?**

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*  
09/01/03

Medium-High

If you use high chairs, swings, strollers, infant carriers, rockers, and bouncer seats or similar types of equipment, they must be equipped with safety straps that must be fastened whenever a child is using the equipment.



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.2309

What specific safety requirements must my cribs meet?

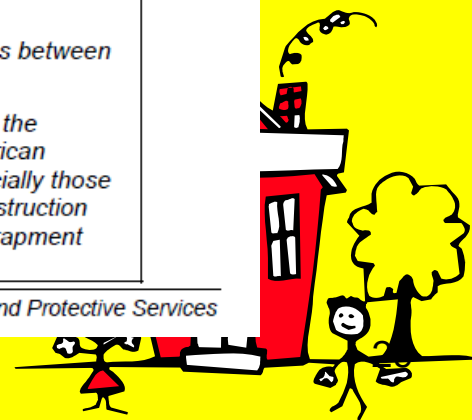
Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants  
09/01/03

- (a) All cribs must have:
- Medium-High (1) A firm, flat mattress that snugly fits the sides of the crib. The mattress must not be supplemented with additional foam material or pads;
  - Medium-High (2) Sheets that fit snugly and do not present an entanglement hazard;
  - Medium-High (3) A mattress that is waterproof or washable;
  - Medium-High (4) Secure mattress support hangers, and no loose hardware, or improperly installed or damaged parts;
  - Medium-High (5) A maximum of 2 3/8 inches between crib slats or poles;
  - High (6) No corner posts over 1/16 inch above the end panels;
  - High (7) No cutout areas in the headboard or footboard that would entrap a child's head or body; and
  - High (8) Drop rails, if present, which fasten securely and cannot be opened by a child.
- (b) You must sanitize each crib when soiled and before another child uses the crib.
- (c) You must never leave a child in a crib with the side down.

*Research shows more babies die in incidents involving cribs than with any other piece of nursery equipment. If a soda can fits easily between the slats on a crib, the slats are too wide.*

*A mattress is too loose if there are more than two finger widths between the edge of the mattress and the crib side.*

*Not all cribs meet the current safety standards established by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the American Society for Testing and Materials International (ASTM), especially those made before these standards were set. Be aware of safe construction when purchasing new or used cribs to avoid injury and/or entrapment hazards for children.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.2311**

**Are mesh cribs or port-a-cribs allowed?**

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*  
09/01/03

Yes. Non-full-size, portable, or mesh-side cribs are allowed, but some additional safety requirements must be followed:

(1) You must use non-full-size, portable, or mesh-side cribs according to the manufacturer's recommendations. These cribs must also have:

Medium-High

(A) A minimum height of 22 inches from the top of the railing to the mattress support at its lowest level;

Medium-High

(B) Mesh openings that are 1/4 inch or less;

Medium-High

(C) Mesh which is securely attached to top rail, side rail, and floor plate; and

Medium-High

(D) Folded sides that securely latch in place when raised;

Medium-High

(2) You must never leave a child in a mesh-sided crib with a side folded down.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.2313

### Are stacking wall cribs allowed?

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*  
09/01/03

Yes. Stacking wall cribs must meet the requirements specified in § 747.2309 of this title (relating to What specific safety requirements must my cribs meet?) and:

Medium-High

(1) Are limited to two stacked cribs;

Medium-High

(2) Must be used according to manufacturer's directions; and

Medium-High

(3) Doors/gates must be securely latched anytime a child is in the crib.





# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.2315

### Are specific types of equipment prohibited for use with infants?

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*

*09/01/03*

Yes. The following list of equipment, identified as unsafe for infants by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the American Academy of Pediatrics, must not be used in your child-care home:

Medium-High

(1) Baby walkers;

Medium-High

(2) Baby bungee jumpers;

Medium-High

(3) Accordion safety gates;

High

(4) Bean bags, waterbeds, and foam pads used as sleeping equipment; and

High

(5) Soft bedding, such as stuffed toys, quilts, pillows, bumper pads, and comforters, must not be used in cribs for children six months old and younger.

*Baby walkers present a hazard due to risk of falls down stairs, steps, and tipping over thresholds or carpet edges. They provide infants accessibility to potentially hot surfaces such as oven doors, heaters and fireplaces; containers of hot liquids such as coffee, soup or cooking oils; dangling appliance cords; poisonous plants or hazardous substances and buckets, toilets or other containers of water.*

*(continued)*





# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.2327**

**Are infants required to sleep on their backs?**

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*  
09/01/03

Medium-High

Infants not yet able to turn over on their own must be placed in a face-up sleeping position, unless the child's parent presents written documentation from a health-care professional stating that a different sleeping position is allowed or will not harm the infant.

*Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), the sudden and unexplained death of an infant, is the major cause of death in babies between 1 and 4 months old. After 30 years of research, scientists still cannot find a cause for SIDS; however, research has found the risk of SIDS may be reduced by placing a healthy infant on his or her back to sleep. If the infant was born with a birth defect, often spits up after eating, or has a breathing, lung or heart problem, a doctor or nurse may recommend a different sleep position to use. Some "tummy time" during awake hours is good for the baby.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.2329

**If an infant has difficulty falling asleep, may I cover the infant's head or crib?**

*Subchapter H, Basic Care Requirements for Infants*  
09/01/03

High

No. Infants must not have their heads, faces, or cribs covered by items such as blankets, linens, or clothing at any time.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## **§747.2405**

### **What furnishings and equipment must I provide for toddlers?**

*Subchapter I, Basic Care Requirements for Toddlers  
09/01/03*

Furnishings and equipment for toddlers must include at least the following:

Medium-High

(1) Age-appropriate nap or rest equipment;

Medium

(2) Enough popular items are available so that toddlers are routinely engaged in either solitary or parallel play; and

Medium

(3) Containers or low shelving so items children can safely use without direct supervision are accessible to children during the activity.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.2809**

**Must I arrange the napping equipment in a specific manner?**

*Subchapter M, Naptime  
09/01/03*

Napping equipment must:

Medium-High

(1) Not block entrances or exits to the area;

Medium

(2) Not be set up during other activities or left in place to interfere with children's useable activity space;

Medium-High

(3) Be arranged to provide a sufficient walk and work space for caregivers between each cot or mat; and

Medium-High

(4) Be arranged so that each child and caregiver has access to a walkway without having to walk on or over the cots or mats of other children.



# Did your plan cover the following?

*Naptime*

*Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

**§747.2811**

**May I darken the room while children are sleeping?**

*Subchapter M, Naptime  
09/01/03*

**Medium-High**

Yes, you may lower the lights, provided there is adequate lighting to allow visual supervision of all children in the group at all times.



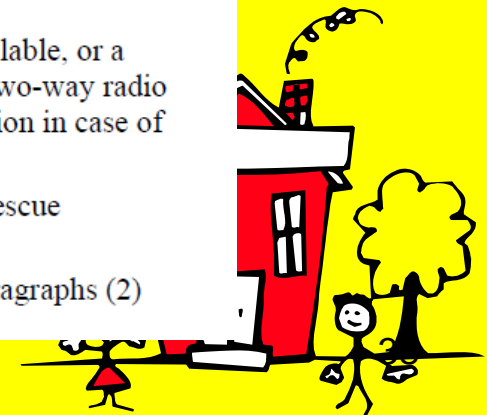
# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.2901

May I take children away from my child-care home for field trips?

Subchapter N, Field Trips  
09/01/03

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| High        | (a) Yes. You must ensure the children's safety on field trips and excursions and during any transportation provided by the child-care home. Anytime you take a child away from the child-care home for a field trip you must comply with each of the following requirements: |
| Medium-High | (1) You must have signed permission from the parent to take a child away from your child-care home, including permission to transport the child, if applicable;  |
| Medium-High | (2) You must carry emergency medical consent forms and emergency contact information for each child on the field trip;   |
| High        | (3) You must have a written list of all children on the field trip and must check the list frequently to account for the presence of all children on the field trip;   |
| High        | (4) You must have a first-aid kit immediately available on all field trips;  |
| Medium-High | (5) Each child must wear a shirt, name tag, or other identification listing the name and telephone number of the child-care home;  |
| Medium-High | (6) Each caregiver must be easily identifiable by all children on the field trip, by wearing a hat, tee-shirt, brightly colored clothes, or other easily spotted identification;   |
| Medium-High | (7) Each caregiver supervising a field trip must have transportation available, or a communication device such as a cellular phone, message pager, or two-way radio available or an alternate plan for transportation at the field trip location in case of emergency; and   |
| High        | (8) You must ensure that a caregiver trained in CPR and first aid with rescue breathing and choking is present on the field trip.  |
| Medium-High | (b) A walk around the caregiver's neighborhood must comply only with paragraphs (2) and (8) of subsection (a) of this section.   |



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.2903**

**Must I notify parents before I take a child away from my child-care home on a field trip?**

*Subchapter N, Field Trips  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Yes. You must notify the parent of each child who will be on the field trip, indicating when and where the child will be going, and when the child is expected to return to your child-care home.





# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.3007

**What are the building, furnishing, physical space, and equipment requirements for nighttime care?**

*Subchapter P, Nighttime Care  
09/01/03*

In addition to all other building, furnishing, physical space, and equipment requirements specified in this chapter:

High

(1) All exits must be visible. This may be provided by lighted exit signs or by lighted exits (such as a hall light or lamp that lights the exit path and door);

Medium-High

(2) You cannot count a window as one of the child-care home's required fire exits;

Medium-High

(3) Each child 18 months old or older must be provided a cot, bed, or mattress that is waterproof or washable, and developmentally appropriate;

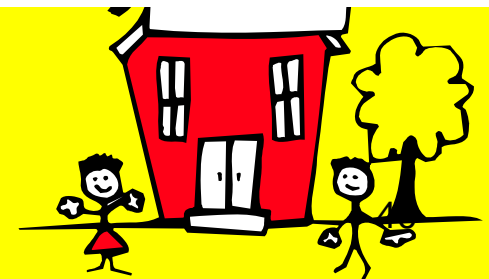
Medium-High

(4) Children younger than the age of 18 months must be provided with a crib for nighttime sleeping; and

Medium

(5) Boys and girls six years old or older must have separate sleeping and dressing areas.

*Additional safety precautions must be in place to protect sleeping children and to allow for timely evacuation in case of emergency.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3121

### Are children allowed to use toothbrushes after meal and snack times?

*Subchapter Q, Nutrition and Food Service*  
09/01/03

- (a) Yes, although toothbrushes and tooth powders or pastes provided for each child's individual use must be:

Medium

- (1) Labeled with the child's full name;

Medium

- (2) Stored out of children's reach when not in use; and

Medium

- (3) Stored in a manner that prevents the toothbrushes from touching each other during storage.

Medium

- (b) Children must have adult supervision during tooth brushing activities.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## Environmental Health

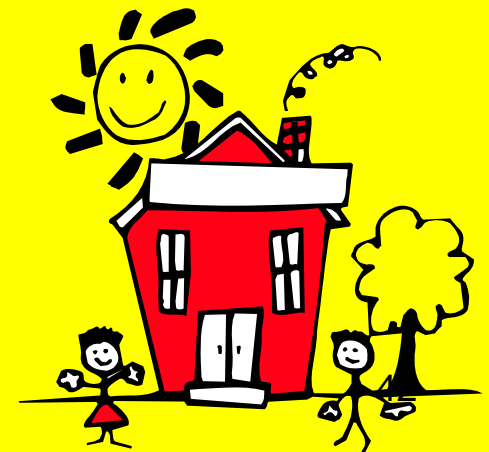
§747.3201

**Must my child-care home have an annual sanitation inspection?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

No. We do not require you to have an annual sanitation inspection, although your local ordinances may require this.



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.3203

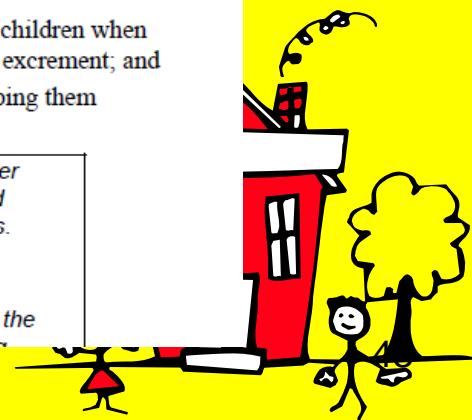
What steps must I take to ensure a healthy environment for children at my child-care home?

Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Medium-High | You must clean, repair, and maintain your child-care home, grounds, and equipment to protect the health of the children. This includes, but is not limited to:                                    |
| Medium-High | (1) Setting aside toys and equipment that are placed in children's mouths or are otherwise contaminated by body secretion or excrement to be sanitized daily or before handling by another child; |
| Medium-High | (2) Machine washing cloth toys, if used, at least weekly and when contaminated;   |
| Medium-High | (3) Machine washing all linens at least weekly and when soiled and before another child uses them;  |
| Medium-High | (4) Sanitizing sleeping equipment before a different child uses it and when soiled;   |
| Medium-High | (5) Sanitizing potty chairs after each child's use;   |
| Medium-High | (6) Emptying water play tables and toys used in water play tables daily and sanitizing;   |
| Medium-High | (7) Maintaining sand boxes and sand tables in a sanitary manner;  |
| Medium-High | (8) Making all garbage inaccessible to children, and managing it to keep the child-care home, inside and outside, free of insects, rodents, and offensive odors;                                  |
| Medium-High | (9) Keeping all floors, ceilings, and walls in good repair and clean. Paints used at the child-care home must be lead-free;   |
| Medium-High | (10) Keeping all parts of the child-care home used by children well heated, lighted, and ventilated;  |
| Medium-High | (11) Sanitizing table tops, furniture, and other similar equipment used by children when soiled or contaminated with matter such as food, body secretions, or excrement; and                      |
| Medium-High | (12) Clearly marking cleaning supplies and other toxic materials and keeping them separate from food and inaccessible to children.  |

*Research supports that preventive steps such as regular and proper hand washing, ventilating rooms regularly with lots of fresh air, and establishing cleaning routines helps to limit the spread of infections. Germs have difficulty growing in clean, dry and well-ventilated environments.*

*Contamination of toys and other objects in the room contributes to the transmission of diseases and germs in child care homes. Providing*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3205**

**What does Licensing mean when it refers to “sanitizing”?**

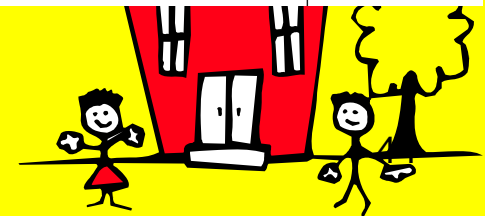
*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Sanitizing requires a four-step process. For the sanitizing process to be effective, you must follow these steps in order:

- (1) Washing with water and soap;
- (2) Rinsing with clear water;
- (3) Soaking in or spraying on a disinfecting solution (at least 10 minutes). Rinsing with cool water only those items that children are likely to place in their mouths; and
- (4) Allowing the surface or article to air-dry.

*When diapers are being changed on consecutive children, allowing the bleach (disinfecting) solution to contact the surface at least two minutes before wiping dry for the next diaper change kills most disease causing organisms on the surface. After the last diaper change in the cycle, allow the disinfecting solution to contact the diapering surface for 10 minutes and air dry. Air-drying is fine, since chlorine evaporates when the solution dries.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3207**

**What is a disinfecting solution?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

A disinfecting solution may be:

(1) A self-made solution, prepared as follows:

Medium

(A) One tablespoon of regular strength liquid household bleach to each gallon of water used for sanitizing such items as, toys and eating utensils; or

Medium-High

(B) One-fourth cup of regular strength liquid household bleach to each gallon of water used for sanitizing surfaces such as bathrooms, crib rails, and diaper-changing tables; and

Medium-High

(C) You must prepare each solution daily and place it in a closed and labeled container; or

Medium-High

(2) A commercial product that meets the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standards for hospital grade germicides (solutions that kill germs) that you must use according to label directions. Commercial products must not be toxic on surfaces likely to be mouthed by children, like crib rails and toys.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3209**

**May I use a dishwasher or washing machine to sanitize items at my child-care home?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium

Items that can be washed in a dishwasher or hot cycle of a washing machine which runs at a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for five or more minutes do not need additional disinfecting because these machines use water that is hot enough, for long enough, to kill most germs.





# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3211**

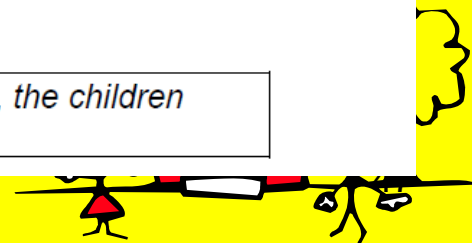
**When must caregivers wash their hands?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Caregivers must wash their hands:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Medium-High | (1) Before eating or handling food or medication;  |
| Medium-High | (2) Before feeding a child;  |
| Medium-High | (3) After arriving at the child-care home;   |
| Medium-High | (4) After diapering a child;   |
| Medium-High | (5) After assisting a child with toileting;  |
| Medium-High | (6) After personal toileting;  |
| Medium-High | (7) After handling or cleaning body fluids, such as after wiping noses, mouths, or bottoms, and tending sores; |
| Medium-High | (8) After handling or feeding animals;   |
| Medium-High | (9) After outdoor activities;  |
| Medium-High | (10) After handling raw food products;   |
| Medium-High | (11) After eating, drinking, or smoking; and   |
| Medium-High | (12) After using any cleaners or chemicals.  |

*When hand washing and cleaning routines are modeled, the children learn good health and safety practices.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3213

### When must children wash their hands?

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Children must wash their hands:

- Medium-High (1) Before eating;
- Medium-High (2) Before playing in a water play table or other water activities;
- Medium-High (3) After toileting or having a diaper changed;
- Medium-High (4) After outdoor activities;
- Medium-High (5) After playing in sand;
- Medium-High (6) After feeding or touching animals; and
- Medium-High (7) Any other time that the caregiver has reason to believe the child has come in contact with substances that could be harmful to the child.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3215**

**How must children and caregivers wash their hands?**

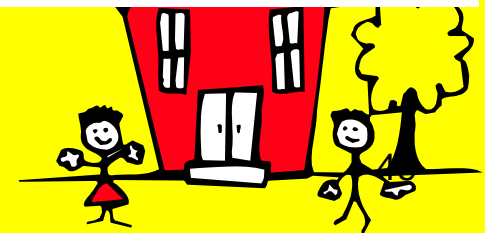
*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Children 18 months and older and caregivers must wash their hands with soap and running water. An alcohol-based hand sanitizer may be used by caregivers on visibly clean hands when soap and running water are not readily accessible, except before handling food. You must follow label directions when using alcohol-based hand sanitizers.

*Research has shown, the single most effective practice that prevents the spread of germs in the child-care setting is good hand washing by caregivers and children.*

*Rubbing hands together under running water is the most important part of washing away infectious germs. Deficiencies in hand washing, including sharing basins of water, have contributed to many outbreaks of diarrhea among children and caregivers in child-care settings.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3217

### How must I wash an infant's hands?

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

- (a) Until the infant is old enough to be raised to the faucet and reach for the water, you must wash the infant's hands using an individual cloth or disposable towel with soap, followed by a cloth or disposable towel used to rinse with clear water and dry.

Medium-High

- (b) Use soap and running water as specified in this division when infants are old enough to be raised to the faucet and reach for the water and any other time that the caregiver has reason to believe the child has come in contact with substances that could be harmful to the child.



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.3219

Must I have hot water for hand washing?

Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03

Medium-High

No. We do not require you to have hot water for hand washing. However, if hot water is accessible to the children, a thermostat must control it so that the water temperature is no higher than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

*Although hot water is not required, adults and children are more likely to wash their hands when the running water can be adjusted to a comfortable temperature. Many local health departments require hot water.*

*When children have access to a hand-washing sink, it is important to protect them from being scalded. Research indicates tap water burns are a leading cause of non-fatal burns and children under five are the most frequent victims. If a local health department requires water hotter than 120 degrees F for other uses in the child-care home, several measures are available to adjust water temperature at a hand-washing sink.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

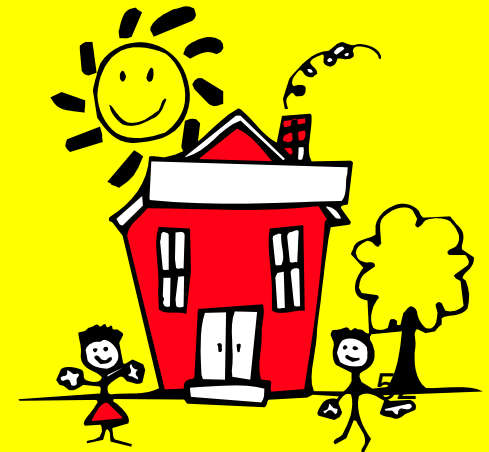
**§747.3223**

**Must I use a licensed exterminator to treat my child-care home for insects, rodents, or other pests?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

No, although you must keep your child-care home and yard free of insects, rodents, or pests.



# Did your plan cover the following?

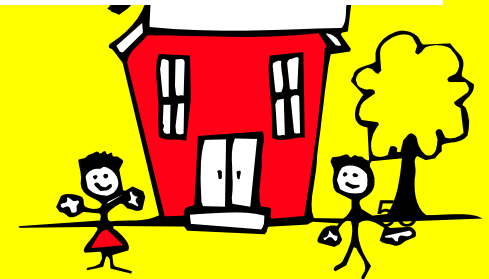
## §747.3225

**Are there general precautions I must take when my child-care home is being treated for insects, rodents, or other pests?**

*Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 1, Environmental Health  
09/01/03*

Yes. You must do the following when your child-care home is being treated for insects, rodents, or other pests:

- Medium-High (1) Ensure children are not present in an area being treated with chemicals as required by label directions;
- Medium-High (2) Apply over-the counter products used for insects, rodent, and pest control only by following label directions;
- Medium-High (3) Minimize children's exposure to chemical residue that may be harmful to them, including odors;
- Medium-High (4) Store all pest control products according to label directions;
- Medium-High (5) Immediately dispose of dead insects and rodents in a safe and sanitary manner.





# Did your plan cover the following?

## Diaper Changing

§747.3301

What steps must I follow for diaper changing?

Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 2, Diaper Changing  
09/01/03

Caregivers must:

- Medium-High (1) Promptly change soiled or wet diapers or clothing;
- Medium-High (2) Thoroughly cleanse the child with an individual cloth or disposable towel. You must discard the disposable towel after use and launder any cloth before using it again;
- Medium-High (3) Ensure that the children are dry before placing a new diaper on the child. If the child must be dried, you must use a clean, individual cloth or disposable towel to dry the child. You must discard the disposable towel after use and launder any cloth before using it again;
- Medium-High (4) Not apply powders, creams, ointments, or lotions without the parent's written permission. If the parent supplies these items, permission is implicit and you do not need to obtain permission for each use;
- Medium-High (5) Label powders, creams, ointments, or lotions with the individual child's name; and
- Medium-High (6) Keep all diaper-changing supplies out of children's reach.

*A pleasant attitude while changing a child's diaper, even if a child has had a loose stool, helps to develop a child's positive sense of self. Towelettes are helpful in removing residue, such as food off a baby's face or feces from a baby's bottom during diaper changing.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes

Health Practices

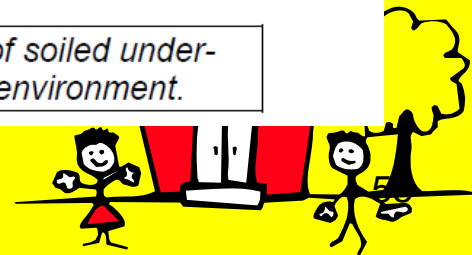
## §747.3303

### What equipment must I have for diaper changing?

Subchapter R, Health Practices  
Division 2, Diaper Changing  
09/01/03

- (a) You must have a diaper-changing table or surface that is:
  - Medium-High (1) Smooth, non-absorbent and easy to clean; and
  - Medium-High (2) Located so that the caregiver using the diapering surface can supervise children at all times, as specified in §747.1503 of this title (relating to What does Licensing mean by “supervise children at all times?”).
- Medium-High (b) You must not use areas for diaper changing that children come in close contact with during play or eating, such as dining tables, sofas, or floor play areas.
- Medium-High (c) You must sanitize the diapering surface after each use, as specified in §747.3205 of this title (relating to What does Licensing mean when it refers to “sanitizing?”) or use a clean, disposable covering on the diapering surface that must be changed after each use.
- Medium-High (d) A diapering surface above floor level must have a safety mechanism that prevents the child from falling from the surface and that is used at all times when a child is on the surface. A crib with the sides up is considered safe.

*A separate area used for diaper changing and/or changing of soiled under-wear reduces contamination of other parts of the child-care environment.*



## Safety Precautions

§747.3501

What safety precautions must I take to protect children in my child-care home?

Subchapter S, Safety Practices

Division 1, Safety Precautions

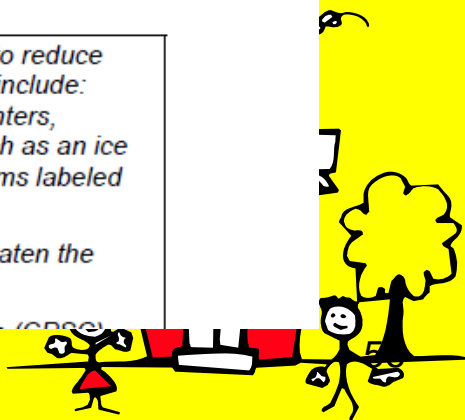
09/01/03

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Medium-High | All areas accessible to a child must be free from hazards including, but not limited to, the following:   |
| Medium-High | (1) Electrical outlets accessible to a child younger than five years must have child-proof covers or safety outlets;  |
| Medium-High | (2) 220-volt electrical connections within any child's reach must be covered with a screen or guard;  |
| Medium-High | (3) Air conditioners, electric fans, and heaters must be mounted out of all children's reach or have safeguards that keep any child from being injured;   |
| Medium-High | (4) Glass in sliding doors must be clearly marked with decals or other materials placed at children's eye level;  |
| Medium-High | (5) Play materials and equipment must be safe and free from sharp or rough edges and toxic paints;  |
| Medium-High | (6) Poisonous or potentially harmful plants must be inaccessible to children;   |
| Medium-High | (7) All storage chests, boxes, trunks, or similar items with hinged lids must be equipped with a lid support designed to hold the lid open in any position, be equipped with ventilation holes, and must not have a latch that might close and trap a child inside; and |
| High        | (8) All bodies of water, such as, pools, hot tubs, ponds, creeks, birdbaths, fountains, buckets, and rain barrels, must be inaccessible to children.  |

*The environment must be free of health and safety hazards to reduce risks to children. Additional examples of hazards to children include: sharp scissors, plastic bags, knives, cigarettes, matches, lighters, flammable liquids, drugs/medications, sharp instruments such as an ice pick, power tools, cleaning supplies, chemicals and other items labeled keep out of the reach of children.*

*Buildings, grounds and equipment in a state of disrepair threaten the health and safety of children.*

*According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)*



# Did your plan cover the following?

*The environment must be free of health and safety hazards to reduce risks to children. Additional examples of hazards to children include: sharp scissors, plastic bags, knives, cigarettes, matches, lighters, flammable liquids, drugs/medications, sharp instruments such as an ice pick, power tools, cleaning supplies, chemicals and other items labeled keep out of the reach of children.*

*Buildings, grounds and equipment in a state of disrepair threaten the health and safety of children.*

*According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), any body of water including bathtubs, pails and toilets presents a drowning risk to young children. An estimated 50 infants and toddlers drown each year in buckets containing liquid used for mopping floors and other household chores. The 5-gallon bucket presents the greatest hazard to young children because of its tall straight sides and its weight with even a small amount of liquid. It is nearly impossible for top-heavy infants and toddlers to free themselves when they fall into a 5-gallon bucket head first.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3503

### How may I ensure the safety of the children from other persons?

Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 1, Safety Precautions  
09/01/03

- High (a) People whose behavior and/or health status appears to endanger the health or safety of the children must not be present when children are in care.
- High (b) People must not consume alcohol or controlled substances without a prescription in the child-care home, during transportation, or on field trips.
- High (c) People must not be under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or controlled substances in the child-care home, during transportation, or on field trips.
- High (d) People must not smoke or use tobacco products during operating hours in the child-care home, garage, on the playground, in transportation vehicles, or during field trips.

*According to the AAP, scientific evidence has linked respiratory health risks to secondhand smoke. Infants and young children exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk of developing respiratory infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia, and middle ear infections. Separation of smokers and nonsmokers within the same air space does not eliminate or minimize exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3505

### Are firearms or other weapons allowed at my child-care home?

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 1, Safety Precautions  
09/01/03*

- High
- (a) Firearms, hunting knives, bows and arrows, or other weapons kept on the premises of a child-care home must remain in a locked cabinet inaccessible to children during all hours of operation, with the exception of law enforcement officials who are trained and certified to carry a firearm and ammunition.
- High
- (b) You must keep ammunition in a separate locked cabinet and inaccessible to children during all hours of operation.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3507**

**May I have toys or equipment that explodes or shoots things?**

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 1, Safety Precautions  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

No. Toys that explode or that shoot things, such as caps, BB guns, darts, or fireworks, are prohibited for children's use and must remain in a locked cabinet, inaccessible to children during all hours of operation.





# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.3701

What steps must I take to have animals at my child-care home?

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 3, Animals at My Child-Care Home  
09/01/03*

If you choose to have animals on the premises while children are in care, you must:

Medium

(1) Notify parents in writing when animals are or will be present;

Medium-High

(2) Ensure the animals do not create unsafe or unsanitary conditions;

Medium-High

(3) Ensure that children do not handle any animal that shows signs of illness, such as lethargy or diarrhea; and

Medium-High

(4) Ensure that caregivers and children practice good hygiene and hand washing after handling or coming into contact with an animal and items used by an animal, such as water bowls, food bowls, and cages.

*Informing parents in writing when animals are or will be present in the child-care home allows parents to decide whether to enroll their child and whether to prohibit or allow their child to have contact with the animals.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.3703

### Must I keep documentation of vaccinations for the animals?

Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 3, Animals at My Child-Care Home  
09/01/03

#### Medium-High

- (a) Yes. You must have documentation at your child-care home showing dogs, cats, and ferrets have been vaccinated as required by Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 826.

#### Medium

- (b) You must have a statement of health from a local veterinarian at your child-care home for all animals, such as dogs, cats, and ferrets, with the exception of small rodents, such as guinea pigs, mice, and hamsters.

*A statement of health from a local veterinarian, trained to assess the health of animals and the spread of disease through direct or indirect means, is important to decrease the health risk to children who are more vulnerable to disease.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.3705**

**Must I prevent children from having contact with certain animals while at my child-care home?**

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 3, Animals at My Child-Care Home  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

(a) Yes. Children must not have contact with chickens, ducks, and reptiles, such as snakes, turtles, lizards, iguanas, and amphibians, such as frogs and toads.

Medium-High

(b) You must keep the child-care home and playground free of animals unfamiliar to you.

(c) In addition to the animals specified in subsection (a) of this section, you must not allow children to play with:

Medium-High

(1) animals unfamiliar to you;

Medium-High

(2) animals familiar to you but showing behavioral changes that could be perceived as dangerous; and

Medium-High

(3) animals that could be dangerous, such as lions, monkeys, and tigers.

*Research has shown there is a high risk of contracting and spreading salmonellosis by either direct contact or indirect contact with chickens, ducks, and reptiles, such as snakes, turtles, lizards, iguanas, and amphibians, such as frogs and toads.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## First-Aid Kits

**§747.3801**

**Must I have a first-aid kit at my child-care home?**

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 4, First-Aid Kits  
09/01/03*

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Medium-High | Yes. You must have a first-aid kit available in the child-care home and on all field trips that is: |
| Medium      | (1) Clearly labeled;  |
| Medium-High | (2) Kept in a clean and sanitary manner;  |
| Medium-High | (3) Easily accessible to all caregivers and household members;                                      |
| Medium-High | (4) In a designated location; and   |
| Medium-High | (5) Kept out of the reach of children.  |



# Did your plan cover the following?

## What items must each first-aid kit contain?

*Subchapter S, Safety Practices  
Division 4, First-Aid Kits  
07/01/05*

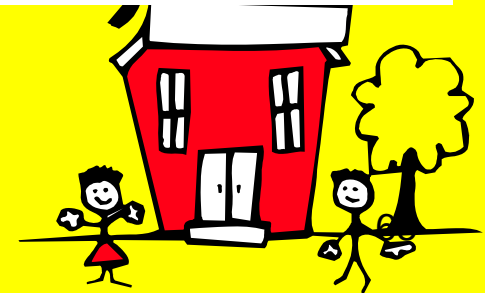
Medium

(a) Each first-aid kit must contain the following supplies:

- (1) A guide to first aid and emergency care;
- (2) Adhesive tape;
- (3) Antiseptic solutions or wipes;
- (4) Cotton balls;
- (5) Multi-size adhesive bandages;
- (6) Scissors;
- (7) Sterile gauze pads;
- (8) Thermometer;
- (9) Tweezers; and
- (10) Waterproof, disposable gloves.

Medium

(b) The first-aid supplies must not have expired.



# Did your plan cover the following?

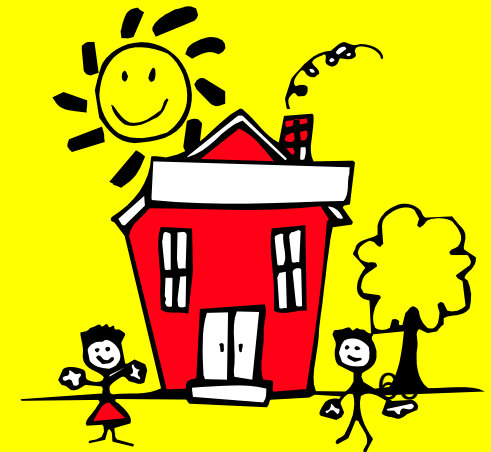
**§747.4109**

**How many exits must I have from my fenced outdoor activity space area?**

*Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 2, Outdoor Space Requirements  
09/01/03*

Medium

Each fenced yard must have at least two exits. An entrance to your child-care home may count as one exit, but one exit must be away from the child-care home.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4111**

**May I keep the gates leading into my outdoor activity area locked while children are in care?**

*Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 2, Outdoor Space Requirements  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Yes, but caregivers must be able to open the gates immediately in an emergency. For example, all caregivers would carry a key with them to open the locked exits. Caregivers must be able to demonstrate to Licensing staff that they can open the gate immediately.





# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.4113

### Must the outdoor activity area be connected to the child-care home?

*Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 2, Outdoor Space Requirements  
09/01/03*

#### Medium

We must approve a plan to use an outdoor activity area that is not connected to your child-care home, such as a near-by park, schoolyard, or other alternative. All outdoor activity areas used by children must be accessible by a safe route. We will consider the following criteria before approving the plan:

- (1) Traffic patterns of vehicles and people in the area;
- (2) Ages of children in your care;
- (3) Availability of appropriate equipment;
- (4) Usage of the location by other groups when the children would be most likely to use it;
- (5) Safety hazards related to the crime rate for the area;
- (6) Accessibility to children and caregivers by foot or the availability of push carts or other means of transporting infants and toddlers;
- (7) Reasonable accessibility of restroom facilities; and
- (8) Ability to obtain assistance, if needed, when injury or illness occurs.



# Did your plan cover the following?

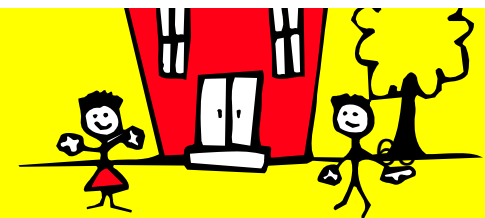
## §747.4203

### Where must the sink and toilet be located for children's use?

Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 3, Toilets and Sinks  
09/01/03

- Medium (a) Sinks and toilets must be located inside the child-care home and allow supervision by caregivers as needed.
- Medium (b) Children must be able to safely and independently access the toilet.
- Medium (c) Children must be able to safely and independently access the sink for hand washing. For further information on hand washing, refer to §747.3215 of this title (relating to How must children and caregivers wash their hands?).

*The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) affirms that hand washing is the number one way to control the spread of disease and germs in the child care setting. Caregivers are less likely to wash hands before and after each diaper change if the sink is not accessible in the room. Infants are more likely to be left unsupervised if the caregiver must leave the room to wash her hands.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.4211

May the doors to the restrooms have locks on them?

Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 3, Toilets and Sinks  
09/01/03

Yes. Doors on restrooms and toilets used by children may have locks, although:

Medium

(1) Locks must be out of children's reach; or

Medium-High

(2) If locks are within children's reach, there must be a way to immediately open the door from the outside in an emergency, and:

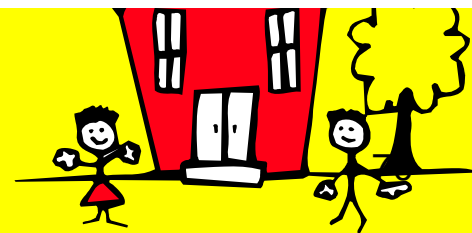
Medium-High

(A) The unlocking mechanism must be accessible to all caregivers at all times and must be demonstrated satisfactorily to Licensing staff upon request; and

Medium-High

(B) A caregiver must be present in or near the restroom when children younger than five years are using restrooms with door locks within children's reach.

*Caregivers need immediate access to young children to assist with toileting or to provide supervision, while older children may need privacy.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4301**

**Must I use child-sized tables and chairs for children?**

*Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 4, Furniture and Equipment  
09/01/03*

Medium

No; however, you must ensure that any table or chair used by a child is safe, easy to clean, and of a height and size that the child can use it safely and easily.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4303**

**Must I provide a cot or mat for each child to sleep or rest on?**

*Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 4, Furniture and Equipment  
09/01/03*

(a) Yes. You must provide the following:

Medium-High

(1) An individual crib meeting requirements specified in Subchapter H of this chapter (relating to Basic Care Requirements for Infants) for each non-walking child younger than 18 months to sleep or rest in;

Medium

(2) An individual cot, bed, or mat that is waterproof or washable for each walking child through four years old to sleep or rest on;

Medium

(3) Individual arrangements for sleep or rest for children five years and older who are in care for more than five hours per day, or whose individual care needs require a nap or rest time.

Medium

(b) Cots, beds, or mats must be labeled with the child's name. Labeling cots, beds, or mats with a number related to a number assignment map may be used as an alternative.

Medium

(c) Floor mats used for napping must be marked or colored so that the sleeping side can be distinguished from the floor side.

*Marking mats helps to ensure the sleeping side is always used for sleeping and protects the health of children.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.4309

May I have indoor climbing equipment, such as slides or lofts?

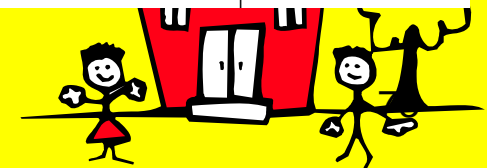
Subchapter T, Physical Facilities  
Division 4, Furniture and Equipment  
09/01/03

Yes. You may have indoor climbing equipment, although you must comply with the following safety standards:

- Medium-High (1) Hard floor surfaces, such as linoleum, wood, concrete, asphalt, or tile under indoor climbing equipment and platforms must have a unitary shock-absorbing surface that will effectively cushion the fall of a child. The surface must be installed in the use zone and maintained according to the manufacturer's directions. See §747.4601 of this title (relating to What does Licensing mean by the term "use zone"?).
- Medium-High (2) Platforms over 20 inches in height must be equipped with protective barriers that prevent children from crawling over or falling through the barrier, or becoming entrapped.
- Medium-High (3) Stairs and steps on indoor climbing equipment, regardless of height, must have handrails the children can reach. Rung ladders do not require handrails.

*Research indicates that shock absorbing surfaces can help disperse the momentum of a falling body or head, thus reducing the risk of life threatening injuries.*

*The National Program for Playground Safety (NPPS) recognizes that the behavior of children does not change when they are on elevated play platforms. Touching and/or pushing is a common communication method among children. It is important then, to have protective barriers on play platforms to prevent falls.*





## §747.4401

## What minimum safety requirements must my outdoor equipment meet?

Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment

Division 1, Minimum Safety Requirements

09/01/03

Outdoor equipment and supplies used both at and away from the child-care home must be safe for the children as follows:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| High        | (1) The outdoor activity area must be arranged so that caregivers can adequately supervise children at all times;   |
| Medium-High | (2) The design, scale, and location of the equipment must be appropriate for the body size and ability of the children using the equipment;   |
| High        | (3) Equipment must not have openings or angles that can entrap a child's body or body part that has penetrated the opening;   |
| High        | (4) Equipment must not have protrusions or openings that can entangle something around a child's neck or a child's clothing;  |
| High        | (5) Equipment must be securely anchored according to manufacturer's specifications to prevent collapsing, tipping, sliding, moving, or overturning;   |
| High        | (6) All anchoring devices must be placed below the level of the playing surface to prevent tripping or injury resulting from a fall;  |
| High        | (7) Equipment must not have exposed pinch, crush, or shear points on or underneath it;  |
| High        | (8) Climbing equipment or swings must not be installed over asphalt or concrete, unless the asphalt or concrete is covered with properly installed unitary surfacing material as specified in §747.4707 of this title (relating to What are unitary surfacing materials?) and §747.4709 of this title (relating to How should unitary surfacing materials be installed?); and         |
| High        | (9) Outdoor porches or platforms more than 20 inches in height for pre-kindergarten and younger children, and more than 30 inches in height for school-age children, must be equipped with protective barriers that surround the elevated surface, except for entrances and exits and that prevent children from crawling over or falling through the barrier, or becoming entrapped. |

*Head entrapment by head-first entry generally occurs when children place their heads through an opening in one orientation, turn their heads to a different orientation, then are unable to withdraw from the opening.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

## Are there some types of equipment that children must not use?

*Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment  
Division 1, Minimum Safety Requirements  
09/01/03*

Yes. Children must not use the following types of equipment at or away from the child-care home:

Medium-High

(1) Animal figure swings made of metal or that have metal components;

High

(2) Equipment that allows children to fall inside the structure and onto other parts of the structure, such as certain styles of monkey bars or jungle gyms;

High

(3) Trampolines, except those less than four feet in diameter that are no higher than 12 inches above a properly installed and maintained resilient surface;

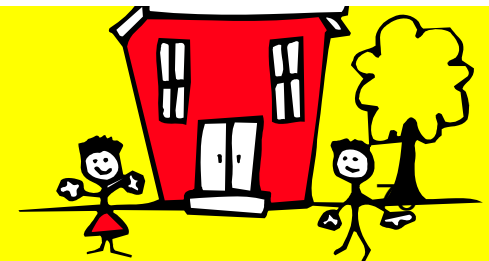
Medium-High

(4) Bounce houses used by more than one child at a time; or

Medium-High

(5) Swinging exercise rings and trapeze bars, rope swings, and multiple occupancy swings, such as teeter-totters, gliders, or chair swings.

*Bounce houses or “moonwalks” are not standard playground equipment and, according to the CPSC, have led to serious injuries when more than one child is inside the bounce house.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.4405

## Are there additional equipment restrictions for children ages two through five years?

*Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment  
Division 1, Minimum Safety Requirements  
09/01/03*

Yes. Children ages two through five years must not be allowed to use the following pieces of equipment at or away from the child-care home:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Medium-High | (1) Chain or cable walks;                              |
| Medium-High | (2) Free standing arch climbers;                       |
| Medium-High | (3) Free standing climbing pieces with flexible parts; |
| Medium-High | (4) Fulcrum seesaws;                                   |
| Medium-High | (5) Log rolls;   |
| Medium-High | (6) Spiral slides with more than one turn;             |
| Medium-High | (7) Over-head rings;                                   |
| Medium-High | (8) Parallel bars;                                     |
| Medium-High | (9) Swinging gates;                                    |
| Medium-High | (10) Track rides; or                                   |
| Medium-High | (11) Vertical slide poles.                             |

*Swinging gates have a metal post with vertical bars. Children place their feet between the bars and push the gate as they pivot around the post. Children can create a great deal of speed while playing and can be thrown from this piece of equipment resulting in serious injury.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.4407

### What special maintenance procedures must I follow for my playground?

*Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment  
Division 1, Minimum Safety Requirements  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

- (a) You or someone you designate must inspect the playground daily before children go out to play to ensure there are no hazards present.

Medium-High

- (b) You must ensure hazards or defects identified during the daily playground inspections are repaired promptly, and must arrange for protection of the children, or you must prohibit use of the hazardous equipment, until repairs can be made.

*Studies have linked inadequate maintenance of outdoor equipment to injuries on playgrounds. Consider the age and type of equipment, climate, number of children and how they use the equipment, and number and type of persons outside operating hours who access the equipment.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## Playground Use Zones

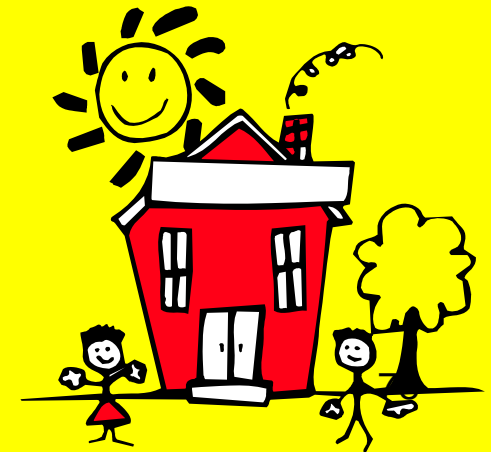
§747.4601

What does Licensing mean by the term “use zone”?

*Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment  
Division 3, Playground Use Zones  
09/01/03*

Medium-Low

The use zone is the surface area under and around a piece of equipment onto which a child falling from or exiting from the equipment would be expected to land. Other than the equipment itself, the use zone must be free of obstacles that a child could run into or fall on top of and be injured.



# Did your plan cover the following?

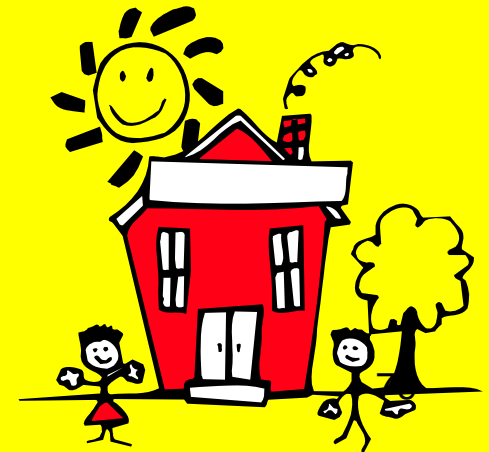
## §747.4711

**What documentation must I keep at my child-care home if I use unitary surfacing materials?**

*Subchapter U, Outdoor Safety and Play Equipment  
Division 4, Playground Surfacing  
09/01/03*

### Medium-High

If you use unitary surfacing materials, you must have test data from the manufacturer showing the impact rating of the material (the maximum height of equipment that may be installed over the surfacing material), and installation and maintenance requirements. This documentation must be at your child-care home and made available for review by parents and Licensing staff upon request during hours of operation.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4809**

**Does having a fence relieve me of the duty to supervise children's access to the pool?**

*Subchapter V, Swimming Pools and Wading/Splashing Pools  
09/01/03*

High

No. Although a fence and locked access provides a layer of protection for a child who strays from supervision and may deter some children from entering the pool area, these do not replace the need for constant adult supervision and monitoring of safety features to protect children from unsupervised access to the pool.

*The Centers for Disease Control-National Center for Injury Prevention and Control recommends that whenever young children are swimming, playing or bathing in water, an adult should be watching them constantly, and should not read, play cards, talk on the telephone, mow the lawn, or do any other distracting activity while watching children in or near a body of water. Child drowning is a silent death; splashing may not occur to alert someone that the child is in trouble.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4813**

**What are the safety requirements for wading pools?**

*Subchapter V, Swimming Pools and Wading/Splashing Pools*  
09/01/03

- (a) Wading/splashing pools (two feet of water or less) used at your child-care home must be:

Medium-High

(1) Stored out children's reach when not in use;

High

(2) Drained and sanitized at least daily; and

High

(3) Stored so they cannot hold water.

Medium-High

- (b) You must comply with the safety precautions specified in §747.4801 of this title (relating to What safety precautions must I follow when children in my care use a swimming pool?) when using wading/splashing pools away from your child-care home.

*Wading/splashing pools with no filtering system are meant to be drained, sanitized and stored out of children's reach after each use.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.4815**

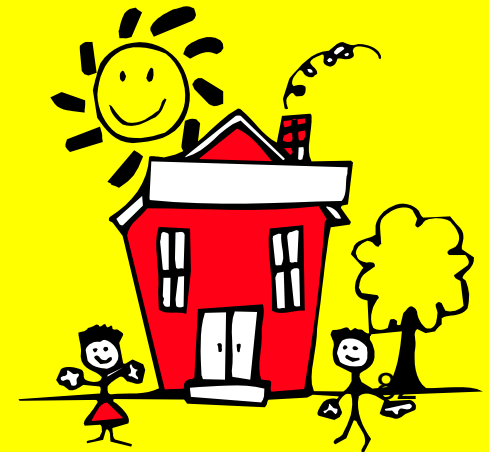
**Are there specific safety requirements for sprinkler play?**

*Subchapter V, Swimming Pools and Wading/Splashing Pools*

09/01/03

Medium-High

You must not allow sprinkler equipment to be used by children on or near a hard, slippery surface, such as a driveway, sidewalk, or patio. You must store sprinkler equipment and water hoses so that they do not present a hazard to children.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5001

### What is an emergency evacuation and relocation plan?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

#### Medium-High

An emergency evacuation and relocation plan is designed to ensure the safety of children during a fire, weather, or other emergency requiring evacuation or relocation of the children. It must be routinely practiced at different times during hours of operation.



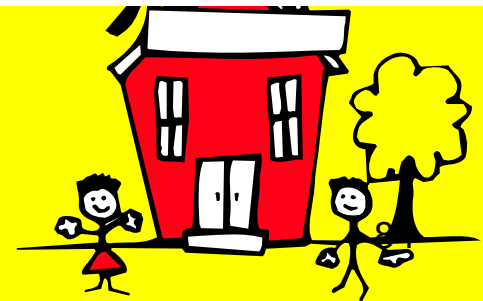
# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5003

### What steps must my emergency evacuation and relocation plan include?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

- Medium-High (a) In an emergency, your first responsibility is to move the children to a designated safe area known to all household members, caregivers, and volunteers.
- High (b) You must designate an adult to call, or you must call the fire department in case of fire or danger of fire, explosion, toxic fumes, or other chemical release. Evacuate the children and make the call from another location in the event of toxic fumes or other chemical release inside the child-care home.
- Medium-High (c) You must designate an adult to be responsible or you must be responsible for securing emergency numbers and emergency medical authorization for the children in care during the emergency.
- Medium-High (d) You must ensure all children in attendance at the time of the emergency are accounted for at the designated safe area.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5005

### How often must I practice my emergency evacuation and relocation plans?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

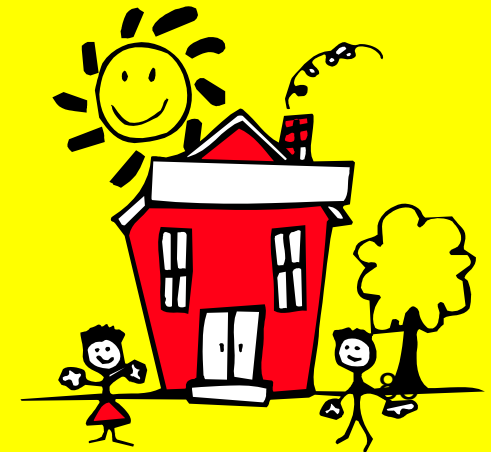
Medium-High

- (a) You must practice a fire drill every month. The children must be able to safely exit the child-care home within three minutes.

Medium-High

- (b) You must practice a severe weather drill at least once every six months.

*Recommendation: Practice your drills at different times of the day to include various children and/or caregivers engaged in different activities.*



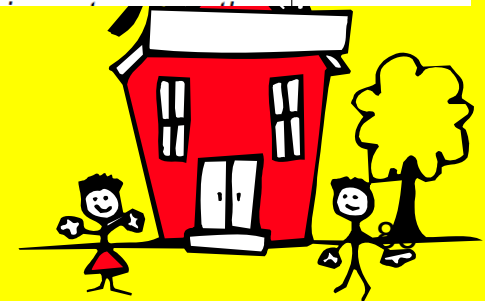
# Did your plan cover the following?

## Must I have an emergency evacuation and relocation diagram?

Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03

- Medium-High Your emergency evacuation and relocation diagram must be on file at your child-care home and must show the following:
- Medium-High (1) A floor plan of your child-care home;
- Medium-High (2) Two exit paths from each room, unless a room opens directly to the outdoors at ground level;
- Medium-High (3) The designated location outside the child-care home where all adults and children meet to ensure everyone has exited the home safely; and
- Medium-High (4) The designated location inside the home where all adults and children take shelter from threatening weather.

*When planning for evacuation, consider during an emergency caregivers and children may become excited and an ordinarily safe route such as crossing a street at a cross walk may become dangerous and chaotic. According to the AAP, a thorough and safe evacuation plan includes a designated location that allows the children to get at least 50 feet away*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.5009**

**Must I post an emergency evacuation and relocation diagram?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

No. You are not required to post an emergency evacuation and relocation diagram, however, if you leave a substitute in charge of your child-care home, a copy of the diagram must be readily accessible to the substitute caregiver.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5011

### How many exits must my child-care home have?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

(a) Your child-care home must have at least two exits to the outside, located in distant parts of the home.

High

(b) You must be able to immediately open any locked doors used as exits.

High

(c) You must not count doors that are blocked as exits.

Medium-High

(d) An exit through a kitchen or other hazardous area may not be one of the required exits.

*Two exits located in different parts of the home are required to ensure an alternative exit exists if fire or other hazards blocks one exit.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

## Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System

**§747.5101**

**Must my child-care home have a fire-extinguishing system?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System*

09/01/03

High

Yes. Your child-care home must have a fire-extinguishing system. This may be a sprinkler system and/or fire extinguishers. The local or state fire marshal must approve a sprinkler system.



# Did your plan cover the following?

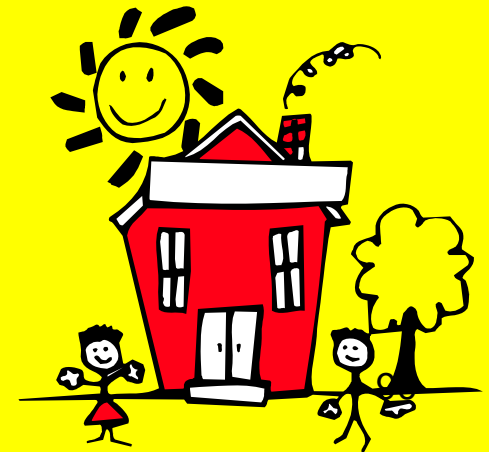
**§747.5015**

**Must I have emergency lighting in case of an emergency evacuation?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 2, Emergency Evacuation and Relocation  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

Yes. You must have a battery-powered source of emergency lighting readily accessible in case of electrical failure.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5103

### What type of fire extinguisher am I required to have?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

- (a) You must have at least one 3A-40BC dry chemical fire extinguisher, or one approved by a local or state fire marshal.

Medium-High

- (b) If you were registered or licensed before September 1, 2003, you may use at least one 40BC rated fire extinguisher until your fire extinguisher is due to be serviced or your permit to operate is no longer valid.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5105

### Where must I mount the fire extinguisher?

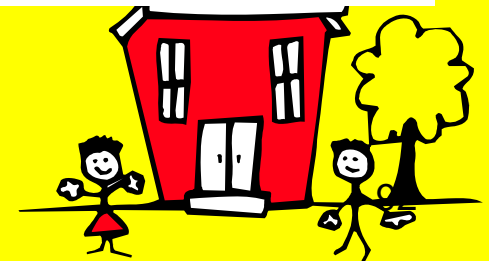
*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System  
09/01/03*

#### Medium-High

You must mount the fire extinguisher on the wall by a hanger or bracket. The top of the extinguisher must be no higher than five feet above the floor and the bottom at least four inches above the floor or any other surface. The fire extinguisher must be readily available for immediate use by household members and caregivers. If a state or local fire marshal has different mounting instructions, you may follow those instructions.

*The first priority for caregivers is to remove the children from the home safely and quickly. Fighting a fire is secondary to the safe exit of the children and caregivers.*

*Mounting the extinguisher ensures easy access for swift use and prevents accidental discharge that may result from tipping or being knocked over.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5107

### How often must I inspect and service the fire extinguisher?

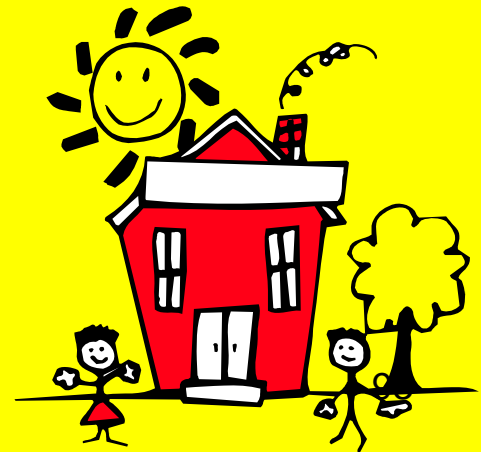
*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System  
09/01/03*

Medium-High

(a) You must inspect the fire extinguisher monthly. You must record the date of the fire extinguisher inspection and keep this at your child-care home.

Medium-High

(b) You must service the fire extinguisher as required by the manufacturer's instructions, or as required by the state or local fire marshal.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.5111**

**Must my child-care home have a smoke-detection system?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System  
09/01/03*

High

Yes. Your child-care home must have a working smoke-detection system. This may be an electronic alarm and smoke detection system or individual electric or battery-operated smoke detectors located in each room used by children.



# Did your plan cover the following?

## §747.5115

### How often must the smoke detectors at my child-care home be tested?

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 3, Fire Extinguisher and Smoke Detection System  
09/01/03*

High

You must test all smoke detectors monthly, record the date of the inspection, and keep this record at your child-care home for review by Licensing during hours of operation.

*The primary caregiver can easily handle a monthly test of the smoke detector(s). Monthly testing ensures the smoke detector(s) are working properly and helps ensure the safety of the children and caregivers in case of fire.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.5301**

**What steps must I take to ensure that heating devices used at my child-care home do not present hazards to children?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 5, Heating Devices  
09/01/03*

- High (a) Gas appliances must have metal tubing and connections, be in good repair and free from leaks.
- High (b) Open flame heaters (heaters where the flame can be easily touched or accessed) are prohibited.
- High (c) Space heaters must be enclosed and have the seal of approval of a United States test laboratory, or be approved by the state or local fire marshal.
- High (d) You must safeguard floor and wall furnace grates, steam and hot water pipes, and electric space heaters so that children do not have access to them.
- High (e) Liquid fuel heaters are prohibited.
- High (f) Gas fuel heaters, fireplaces, and wood-burning stoves must be properly vented to the outside.
- High (g) If you use a fireplace, wood-burning stove, or space heater, you must install a screen or guard with sufficient strength to prevent children from falling into the fire or against the stove or heater.

*Heating equipment is the second leading cause of ignition in fatal house fires. Heating equipment that is kept in good repair is less likely to cause fires.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

## Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems

§747.5331

**Must my child-care home have a carbon monoxide detection system?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 6, Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems  
01/01/04*

High

A registered or licensed child-care home must be equipped with a working carbon monoxide detection system unless it is located in a school facility that complies:

Medium-High

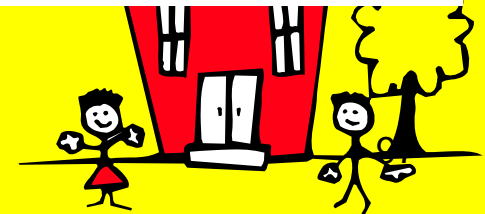
(1) With the school facility standards adopted by the commissioner of education under the Education Code, §46.008; or

Medium

(2) With standards adopted by the board of a local school district that are similar to those described in paragraph (1) of this section.

*Heating equipment is the second leading cause of ignition in fatal house fires. Heating equipment that is kept in good repair is less likely to cause fires.*

*Proper venting can prevent accumulation of carbon monoxide gas inside a building. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when heating units that burn fuel with a flame do not have a sufficient source of combustion air. Carbon-containing fuel that is not burned completely can cause asphyxiation.*



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.5333**

**What type of carbon monoxide detection system must I install?**

*Subchapter W, Fire Safety and Emergency Practices  
Division 6, Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems  
01/01/04*

You must install:

Medium-High

(1) Individual electric (plug-in or hardwire) or battery-operated carbon monoxide detectors that meet Underwriters Laboratories Inc. requirements (UL-Listed); or

Medium-High

(2) An electronic carbon monoxide detection system connected to an electronic alarm/smoke detection system that is UL-Listed.



# Did your plan cover the following?

§747.5405

**What safety precautions must I take when loading and unloading children from the vehicle?**

*Subchapter X, Transportation*  
09/01/03

- (a) You must take the following precautions when loading and unloading children from any vehicle, including a bus with a gross vehicular weight rating (GVWR) of 10,000 pounds or more:

High

- (1) You must load and unload children at the curbside of the vehicle or in a protected parking area or driveway.

High

- (2) You must not allow a child to cross a street unless the child is accompanied by an adult anytime before entering or after leaving a vehicle.

High

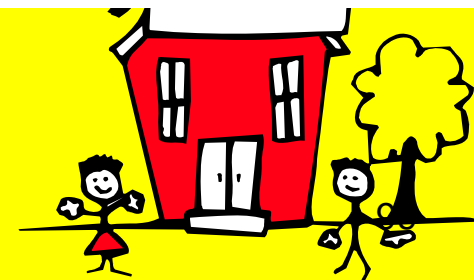
- (3) You must account for all children exiting the vehicle before leaving the vehicle unattended.

High

- (4) You must not leave a child unattended in a vehicle.

High

- (b) For all vehicles other than a bus with a GVWR of 10,000 pounds or more, you must ensure all children are secured in the appropriate child passenger safety system or safety belt before starting the vehicle and during all times the vehicle is in motion.



## What safety seat system must I use when I transport children?

Subchapter X, Transportation  
09/01/06

High

For vehicles other than a bus with a GVWR of 10,000 pounds or more, you must secure each child in an infant safety seat, child safety seat, child booster seat, or a seat belt, as appropriate to the child's age, height, and weight according to manufacturers' instructions before starting the vehicle, and during all times the vehicle is in motion. All child passenger safety seat systems must meet federal standards for crash-tested restraint systems as set by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and must be properly secured in the vehicle according to manufacturer's instructions. The following restraint devices must be used when transporting all children, including children related to you:

	If the child is...	Then the child must be secured in...
High	(1) Younger than one year and weighs less than 20 pounds	a rear-facing infant safety seat according to the manufacturer's instructions that come with the seat;
High	(2) Younger than one year old and weighs more than 20 pounds	a rear-facing convertible child passenger safety seat installed according to the manufacturer's instructions that come with the seat;
High	(3) At least one year old and weighs between 20 and 40 pounds	a child passenger safety seat according to the manufacturer's instructions that come with the seat;
High	(4) Younger than five years old and less than 36 inches in height	a child passenger safety seat or booster seat according to manufacturer's instructions, anywhere a child sits in a passenger vehicle;
High	(5) Younger than five years old and at least 36 inches in height	a booster seat according to manufacturer's instructions or properly fitting safety belt, anywhere the child sits in the vehicle; and
High	(6) At least five years old, and at least 36 inches, but younger than 17 years old	a safety belt, anywhere the child sits in the vehicle.



# Did your plan cover the following?

**§747.5417**

**Must I carry specific equipment in the vehicle I use to transport children in my care?**

*Subchapter X, Transportation  
09/01/03*

You must have the following in each vehicle used to transport children:

High

(1) A list of the children being transported;

High

(2) Emergency medical transport and treatment authorization forms for each child being transported; and

High

(3) Parent's names and telephone numbers and emergency telephone numbers for each child being transported.

*Caregivers can respond promptly in emergency situations when they have the proper equipment and necessary telephone numbers in the vehicle.*

*The contents of first aid kits deteriorate quickly when exposed to long-term high temperatures common in vehicles and we recommend they be checked and updated often.*





# Did your plan cover the following?

*Transportation*

*Minimum Standards for Child-Care Homes*

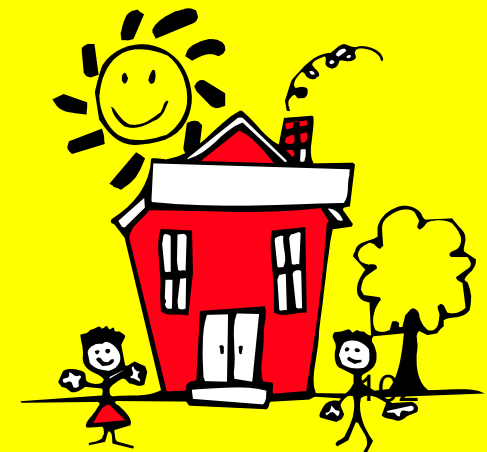
## **§747.5419**

**Must I have a plan to handle transportation emergencies?**

*Subchapter X, Transportation  
09/01/03*

**Medium-High**

Yes. You must ensure the driver/caregivers have clear instructions on handling emergency breakdowns and accidents, including vehicle evacuation procedures, supervision of the children, and contacting emergency help.





Did your plan cover the following?

How many TX Childcare  
Licensing Minimum  
Standards Rules and  
Regulations did you  
include?





The screenshot shows the official website of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). At the top left is the CPSC seal, and next to it is a photo of a child playing with a toy. The main header reads "U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission". Below this is a navigation bar with links: "Consumer Safety", "About CPSC", "Library - FOIA", and "Business". To the right of the navigation bar are social media sharing options and a button to "PUT CPSC RECALLS ON YOUR WEB SITE".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with a search bar and a "GO!" button. Below the search bar are links for "HELP | ADVANCED SEARCH", "ESPAÑOL", "WHAT'S POPULAR", "ESPECIALLY FOR KIDS", "PRESS ROOM", "BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE", "PUBLIC CALENDAR", "JOBS AT CPSC", "CONTACT US | DIRECTIONS", and "CONSUMER OPINION FORUM". At the bottom of the sidebar is a section titled "CPSC's Most Wanted:" with links to "Simplicity Bassinets" and "Delta Cribs (Safety Peg)".

The main content area features a prominent banner for the "Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act". Below this banner are several sections:

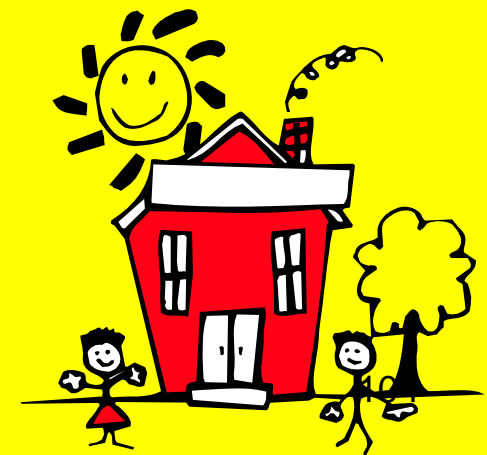
- Recalls and Product Safety News**: A link to "Recalls and Product Safety News" with a description: "Help keep your family safe by checking product recalls and safety news from CPSC."
- Report an Unsafe Product**: A link to "Report an Unsafe Product" with a description: "Report an incident with a product that caused an injury. Medical Professionals and Fire/Police Investigators: file MECAP, incident reports."
- Sign Up for Email Announcements (Español)**: A link to "Sign Up for Email Announcements (Español)" with a description: "Get free recall and safety news by email as part of CPSC's 'Drive for 1 Million' campaign."
- Neighborhood Safety Network (Español)**: A link to "Neighborhood Safety Network (Español)" with a description: "Help all Americans become aware of lifesaving safety information."
- Product Safety Standards**: A link to "Product Safety Standards" with a description: "Find a product safety standard. View product safety voluntary standards activities and research reports for selected consumer products."
- CPSC Publications**: A link to "CPSC Publications" with a description: "View and order CPSC publications on a wide variety of consumer safety issues."

At the bottom of the main content area is a section titled "Recent Recalls" with a list of links: "Folding Chairs", "Double Strollers", "Sledge Hammers", and "Medical Wires". To the right of this list is a photo of a wooden chair.

On the right side of the website, there is a vertical sidebar with links to "On Safety Blog", "YouTube", "Twitter", "Podcast", and "Flickr". At the bottom of this sidebar is a link to "Additional Web Sites Maintained by CPSC" with a link to "SaferProducts.gov".

## [US Consumer Product Safety Commission](http://cpsc.gov/)

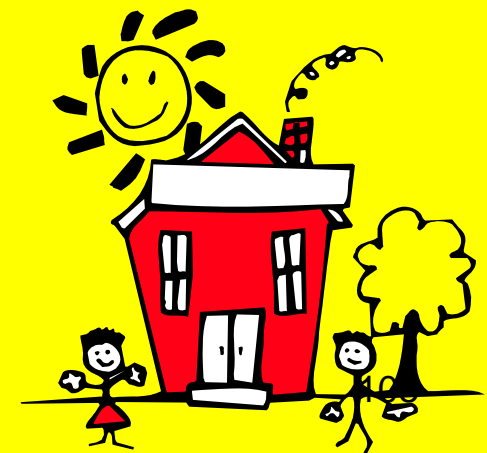
<http://cpsc.gov/>





Take a few minutes to look at the links at the site.

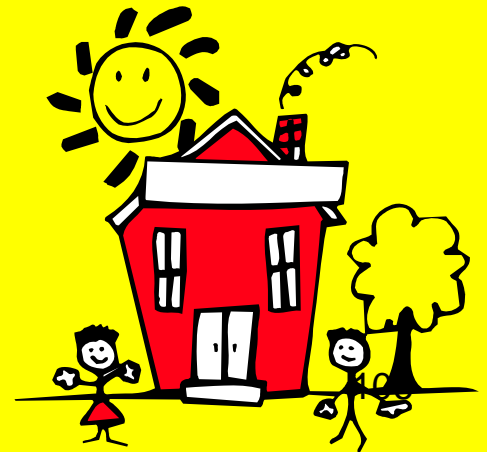
Be prepared to share with your neighbor some of the things you found.



# JOURNAL REFLECTION FOR THIS WEEK

This assignment is due at 6 p.m. next week, August 30, 2010.

1. We have talked about safety in your classroom/childcare center. Sit in the middle of your classroom. List at least 10 things that you see reflect safety. List 5 things that are not best safety practice and write down how you fixed the problem.



Next week:

1. Come with a spiral notebook for your journal.

2. Come with a 3 ring binder for your classwork and handouts.

